

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy and continued cold to-
day; to-morrow fair and warmer.
Highest temperature yesterday, 38; lowest, 24.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

EX-CROWN PRINCE GETS EXERCISE AS BLACKSMITH DAILY

Wiegand Finds Kaiser's
Heir Has Changed Great-
ly in Exile.

HAIR MUCH GRAYER

His Sketches of Wieringen
Folk Greatly Sought by
Villagers.

THEY CALL HIM AMIABLE

Writing Memoirs of War—
Will Repudiate Verdun At-
tack as Against His Desire.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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OSTERLAND, Island of Wieringen,
March 30 (delayed).—Frederick Wil-
lam Hohenzollern was busily engaged
upon his "Memoirs of the War" when
I called to-day.

The ex-Crown Prince in his island
village has grown very gray. His
hair is in striking contrast with his
still remarkably youthful face, that
being the chief indication of the in-
fluence recent events had upon him.

With that exception he looks ex-
ceedingly well, better than I ever saw
him. He has taken on some flesh.
His face is fuller, lending more ma-
jesty and strength to it, and he now
looks unlike any pictures of him ex-
tant. For close to two hours he
talked of his past, present and
future, though he insisted, however,
that it was not an interview and that
he was not to be quoted, for present
experiences have made him almost in-
accessible to newspaper men. He
complained bitterly of broken pledges
and the abuse of his confidence. Jour-
nalists, photographers and filmers are
becoming his bane. Three have been
camping on the island for days try-
ing to get at him.

Confidence Violated.

The ex-Crown Prince related how
an American correspondent, whom he
named, came out in a sleigh, accom-
panied by his wife, and in a bitter-
storm. The ex-Crown Prince refused to
see them, but in view of the cold
invited both in to tea and to get
warm. He joined them when the
writer pledged his word of honor not
to quote him, but upon returning the
journalist immediately broke his
word. He wrote an interview which
the former Crown Prince declares
was not only incorrect but garbled.
Since then the Prince has received no
journalists.

He is working hard upon his
memoirs, but it is doubtful when
they will be published. It all de-
pends upon events. There is little
doubt that this book will prove to be
one of the most interesting German
contributions to the inner personal
history of the war and of the events
which led up to the collapse, since
numerous matters not touched by
Gen. Ludendorff, Admiral von Tirpitz,
Gen. Falkenhayn and others. It seems
likely that the ex-Crown Prince may
strike back at those who have not
been averse to having him made one
of the "chief goats."

It is not unlikely that he will turn
especially against the attempt to let
the public believe that he was really
responsible for the plan of the Ver-
dun attack and its failures, since it
is said in Germany that numerous
letters written by the Crown Prince
at that time are extant. In these
he strongly protested the plan, op-
posed it and finally refused to con-
tinue it, which led to a break with his
chief of staff, Gen. Knobelsdorff, and
to the latter's retirement from that
post.

Perhaps the most interesting of all
the chapters of the memoirs may be
that which will deal with the events,
not yet publicly known, of the famous
November 9, when the Kaiser sud-
denly found himself alone and de-
serted not only by the nation but by
those who had fawned upon him, and
was told that the Reds were near
handquarters.

Not His First Book.

This is not the Crown Prince's
maiden attempt at authorship, since
he had already written a book of his
hunting experiences.

On his arrival here young William
quickly adapted himself to the situa-
tion and surroundings. He lives in
a small, five room villa, in which
he has one room for himself. In-
tensely active, he lays out a schedule
for the day which keeps him busy.

In the morning he usually takes a
brisk walk, often in rivalry with his
favorite deerhound, vaulting the sod-
den fences which separate the little farm-

Continued on Second Page.

FINDS SHE WED ABRITISH CROOK

Florence Brainerd Asks to Be
Freed From "Capt." Grim-
wood, Convict.

FAMILY LEFT IN ENGLAND

Strutted Here at War Char-
ities—Posed as Hero, With
Forged Papers.

The story of how a fugitive from
British justice, with stolen passports
and a winning address, was able to
personate a British officer, to swindle
by fake charities New Yorkers whose
confidence he gained and eventually
to marry a young woman who had no
idea he had left a wife and two chil-
dren in England, is told in papers ex-
amined by Justice Cohan in the Su-
preme Court yesterday.

The American wife, Florence Brainerd
Grimwood of Chevy Chase, Wash-
ington, D. C., got from the Justice an
order permitting service by publica-
tion of a copy of the summons and
complaint in an annulment suit she
has started against William Robert
Archer, also known as William F. G.
Grimwood, now believed to be in Eng-
land.

She says that Archer, posing as Capt.
Grimwood of the British army, arrived
in New York on a French liner in the
spring of 1916. On the boat he gained
the sympathy of fellow passengers by
reason of the pain he suffered from a
supposed bullet wound. He spoke
modestly of his position in a proud En-
glish family and of his having been a
candidate for Parliament, of his having
been a physician with offices in Harley
street, London, and of having loyalty
given up his practice and gone to war
with the first division of British regulars,
the "Contemptibles," in August, 1914.

Showered With Attention Here.

His tale obtained for him introduction
into the homes of well known New York-
ers. He was showered with attentions
and contributions for his war charities.
According to the complaint, Miss
Brainerd was led to believe that he was
a young man in New York to be the
guest of a young matron in whose home
Archer, then interested in the Allied
Bazaar, was a guest. She was 22 years
old. She became much interested in the
young officer and his war record. He
promised to write her.

"These proposals became importu-
nent," the complaint says. "He said he
must soon return to England and pleaded
with me to return as his wife. I hesi-
tated, not because of any doubt but that
he was all he represented himself to be,
but because of our short acquaintance.
I was not certain of the depth of my
love for him. My parents knew nothing
of him, and I wanted them to meet
him before I consented to marriage."

However, on July 27, 1916, Miss
Brainerd telephoned her mother that she
was about to be married. They got a
license, Archer saying he was 31 years
old and a widower with two children in
a French convent, and were married in
the presence of two friends by the Rev.
Dr. George C. Houghton in the Church
of the Transfiguration. A few days later
they went to Washington and were made
welcome by the young woman's parents.

Mrs. Grimwood says that because of
her husband's pleading manners and per-
sonality her family treated him not only
with honor but with a manner befitting
his supposed distinction. He displayed
courage in which his reputed relative
in England had been killed. He was
married and expressed a desire to wel-
come his wife in the English home.

"Captain" Arrested in Washington.

At Christmas time the "Captain," who
had been in New York, went to Wash-
ington to join his wife and mother, his
wife's mother. A week later he was
arrested on charges of grand larceny
and obtaining money by false pre-
tenses. He pleaded guilty and was sen-
tenced to three years in the penitentiary,
but because of his supposed good stand-
ing was paroled. When next heard of
he was arrested in England.

His wife's family had
financed a private investigation, which,
the complaint says, has revealed that
the man's name is really William
Robert Archer, who was born in Eng-
land forty-three years ago of parents
of the plainest extraction and in the
humblest of circumstances. He never
studied medicine, but was attested to
a solicitor named Grimwood of Chad-
well Heath, London. He married
Alice Lenard of Lifford, Essex, and de-
serted her and their two children.

Archer, arrested in April, 1914, on a forged
charge, and released on bail, he stole
his employer's passport and fled to
America. He was arrested in the
American hospital unit and was an
orderly until he went to the United
States in the guise of a disabled offi-
cer. "He is at last trapped. We are fellow
victims of his and no one knows how
many other brave women in England
and America he has treated in similar
manner. He is a great evil and all will
be well. I will help you have your mar-
riage annulled. God alone knows the
surprises he has caused me."

Mrs. Grimwood asks the court to per-
mit her to resume her maiden name and
have the custody of her daughter, Rose-
mary Brainerd Grimwood, who was born
in Washington in July, 1917.

10 TO 40 MAY BE DROWNED AT SHIP LAUNCHING

Collapse of Scaffolding
Throws Crowd of 150 Into
Deep Water.

SIX BODIES RECOVERED

Swift Current Hinders the
Work of Divers Rushed
to the Scene.

THOUSANDS SEE TRAGEDY

Hull Slides Down Ways at
Harriman, Pa., Yards While
Victims Struggle in River.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 31.—Many lives
were lost this afternoon when a tem-
porary scaffolding extending around
the stern of a ship on the ways at the
Merchant Shipbuilding Company's yard
at Harriman collapsed while nearly 150
persons were standing on it to view
the launching of the freighter Waukau.
At 7 o'clock to-night six bodies
had been recovered, but official esti-
mates of the death toll vary from ten
to forty.

According to the thousands who had
assembled to see the launching and
were eye witnesses of the catastrophe
the scaffolding seemed to turn over
like a giant turtle, precipitating its
occupants into twenty-five feet of
water. The accident happened exactly
four minutes before the launching was
scheduled to take place.

Divers, Bristol and Harriman police
and firemen are grappling in the swift
waters of the Delaware for the victims,
but it is feared many have been car-
ried against the pilings of the ways
and docks at the great shipyard and
that the actual death toll may never
be known.

Believe Forty Are Dead.

At the Harriman Hospital it was
stated that preparations had been
made to receive forty bodies, and it
was said that officials expected the
death toll to reach that number.

Deputy Governor Hatteras of Bristol
informed the press that he believed
that the opinion, however, that not
more than ten victims are in the water.
It will be impossible to check up the
list of victims, as the crowd included
spectators as well as workmen and there
is no means of knowing how many were
standing on the scaffold when it col-
lapsed.

The scene of the accident was on No. 6
slip, adjoining the ways where the
Waukau was to be launched. Chased
from other points of vantage by the
guards workmen and spectators crowded
on a plankway about five feet in width
and extending around the stern of the
hull. This scaffold was erected to per-
mit the workmen to pass around the
stern without having to return to shore
each time they passed from one side
to another.

Crowd Sees the Tragedy.

While workmen were saving the key
piece on the Waukau a shout went
up and the assembled thousands saw
the scaffolding tilt and the crowd upon
it thrown into the river. An instant
later the key piece parted and the big
hull slid down the ways. The action,
it is feared, drew some of the victims
to their death.

Every available craft, including the
tugs which were ready to make fast
the Waukau, rushed to the scene. Some
of the victims, practically all of them
men, managed to grasp the scaffolding
and were pulled to safety. A sailor in
the crowd of spectators jumped over-
board and pulled two drowning men
ashore. In a few moments all who were
left on the surface were safe and were
being hurried to the Harriman Hospi-
tal in vehicles of all sorts improvised
as ambulances.

Divers were quickly on the spot. The
swift current and the piling are hamper-
ing their work, however.

William T. Wilson, manager of the
plant, issued this statement to-night:
"The workmen were not supposed to
be on the ways. The walk, which col-
lapsed, was used only by the guards on
duty and the workmen when they walk
from one of the ways to the other. The walk was over-
crowded."

"The divers and men in boats are
continuing the work of searching for
bodies."

It is the opinion of Coroner Rue that
the great number of men who crowded
on to the scaffolding caused it to tip over.

Among the bodies recovered is that of
Rafael Doprino, 310 Dean street, Brook-
lyn.

U. S. VESSEL IN DISTRESS.

The North Pine Disabled 300 Miles
East of Hatteras.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Ameri-
can steamship North Pine, from Boston
for Newport News, is disabled and in
distress 300 miles east of Cape Hatteras,
the Navy Department was advised to-
day in a radio message from the ship.
The tender Cypress has left Charleston,
S. C., to assist the vessel.

The North Pine, a freighter of 4,500
deadweight tons, is operated by the
Shipping Board. The radio despatch
gave no details but it was assumed
the ship had been battered in the
gale sweeping the Atlantic coast.

Daniels Goes to Italy To-day.

PARIS, March 31.—Secretary of the
Navy Daniels and his staff will leave
Paris to-morrow for Italy, where they
will confer with Italian naval officials.
The Italian fleet is expected to be
ready to sail to-morrow.

Riot in Philadelphia, Reds Tell Hungarians

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 31.—Another
wireless message sent by
Tchitcherine, the Russian Bol-
shevik Foreign Minister, to Bela
Kun, Hungarian Minister, the
new Hungarian Government, has
been intercepted by the French
Government wireless operators.
The message was sent last Sat-
urday and deals with the alleged
spread of Bolshevism. It says:
"The revolutionary movement
certainly is gaining in America.
American newspapers say the
States of New York, Pennsylvania,
Indiana, Illinois and Michigan
are especially impregnated by
Bolshevism."

"A riot has taken place in
Philadelphia, which certainly
must be attributed to Bolshevist
influence."

BRITISH DRAFT BILL APPROVED

Election Pledge Violations

Charged as Commons

Pass Measure.

BOLSHIVIK PERIL BARED

Army of Occupation of 650,-

000 to Aid Peace, Says

Churchill.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the

Public Ledger.

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LONDON, March 31.—The House of
Commons passed to-day the third
reading of the military bill by a vote
of 282 to 84 after strong criticism of
the Government on the ground of
wasteful expenditure and violation of
election pledges to abolish conscrip-
tion.

Winston Spencer Churchill, Secre-
tary for War, made a vigorous reply.
He described the broad band across
Europe from the White Sea to the
Caspian as smouldering or aflame
through Bolshevist attacks, and de-
clared that Germany and Austria were
likely to slide into hopeless anarchy or
a military alliance with the Bol-
sheviki.

Churchill Explains Cost.

In respect to the cost of the army
of occupation, Mr. Churchill said that
after deducting the estimated figure of
about \$250,000,000 to be recovered
from Germany for the upkeep of the
Rhine Army, this left the cost of the
army of occupation for the present
year at \$250,000,000. The amount
which was expected to be recovered by
salvage was calculated to pay two or
three times over the cost of the armies
of occupation during this year.

Referring to arguments that there was
no national dividend for the bill, Mr.
Churchill declared that Bolsheviki
armies were attacking along the whole
front in Europe and the various little
States were in direct peril. Could it
be said, he asked, that Great Britain
had no interest in seeing the world
at peace? He said that the bill was
coming to a peaceful settlement. The
moment the Allies divested themselves
of their military forces they would be
powerless to exercise the slightest in-
fluence on the course of events all over
Europe.

The approximate distribution of troops,
the Secretary said, would be as follows:
In Great Britain, 175,000; in France,
120,000; army on the Rhine, 250,000.
In Italy and adjacent regions, Mr. Church-
ill added, there would be 10,000 men,
in order to advise the Italian people
that they were not to be expelled from
Italy and were there now merely to keep
the people from flying at each other's
throats. He said that the bill had been
reached at the Peace Conference.

In Mesopotamia Great Britain had 30,-
000 men. After emphasizing the small-
ness of the number of troops actually
in Russia, Mr. Churchill said that if
Russia did not exist the bill would be
necessary to deduct 200,000, who were
not combatants in any sense.

"To secure peace and tranquility
throughout the immense region that
have fallen into our hands during the
war and to secure fulfillment of the
peace treaty and to enable us, in con-
junction with the Allies, to induce a
settlement in Europe," said Mr. Church-
ill, "the total forces we propose to keep
at our disposal are thus approximately
650,000 men."

It was quite impossible to get the
forces required by voluntary means be-
fore the peace treaty was finally and
definitely ratified. As it would be
necessary to deduct 200,000, who were
not combatants in any sense.

Referring to a speech by a deputy
who had attributed the situation in
Egypt to the military government of the
country, Mr. Churchill remarked that
whatever might be said, British soldiers
and British Generals were more in de-
mand in every country of the world as
lawgivers and pacifiers than the soldiers
of any other country. As a matter of
fact, British rule, under which Egypt
had prospered so enormously, he as-
serted, never had been military, but
civilian. Of course, in time of war ex-
ceptional steps had to be taken, but
the country had been administered through
civilian authorities.

NINE AIRSHIPS ENTERED FOR OCEAN FLIGHT

Eight British and One Ital-
ian Machine Will Try
for \$50,000 Prize.

MAY START NEXT WEEK

English Fliers Hope to Be
Off Before Americans
Reach Newfoundland.

NAVY SPEEDING PLANS

Time of Departure From Rock-
away Beach Has Not Yet
Been Determined.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the

Public Ledger.

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LONDON, March 31.—Capt. C. W. F.
Morgan, the assistant pilot and nav-
igator of the Martinsyde two seater bi-
planes entered for the Daily Mail \$50,-
000 transatlantic flight prize, has left
London for Liverpool, where he will
board a steamship for Newfoundland.
The second week in April should see
at least four competitors ready at
their starting point, and unless Ameri-
can enthusiasts have been making
preparations about which nothing is
known on this side it looks as if the
first attempt to fly the Atlantic will
fall to British airmen.

The Daily Mail names five British
machines entered through the Royal
Aero Club and three others, including
a British Handley-Page, and an Italian
Caproni.

The contest has interested the most
famous pilots and aeronautical con-
structors. Sydney Pickett and Harry
Hawker (both Australians) and J. C.
Raynham were prominent in air nav-
igation before the war, and Major J. C.
P. Wood, who will pilot a short Rol-
la-Royce biplane, has a fine flying record
with the British air force.

Capt. Morgan, navigator of the Mar-
tinsyde Rolia-Royce biplane lost his
right leg below the knee in the war.
Morgan says his artificial limb does not
hamper him when flying. Sydney Pickett,
the pilot in a Rolia-Royce biplane, was
piloting a motor from France in a
seaplane, in July, 1913, when the engine
failed over the Channel, but refusing
the assistance of a steamship he re-
paired the engine on the water and
"taxied" into Folkestone. Pickett learned
the art of flying from Captain Graham
White and Handley-Page machines.
Since then he has flown nearly every
type.

Capt. Arthur Payze, the first British
entrant, who is still working on a
Whitehead biplane at Richmond, has
had remarkable success. White flying
over the lines in France he was hit on
the head by shrapnel, and fell several
hundred feet before regaining control
of his machine. He was piloting a machine
in which the late A. Poye of the
Whitehead Aircraft Company carried
out his fatal experiment with a para-
chute. The unfortunate aviator fell
1,000 feet to death.

Major Wood is probably the youngest
pilot in the competition, and he will
pilot a short Rolia-Royce biplane. His
early experience was in the last African
campaign, afterward he was on the
Western front, where he gained the
reputation of being a very stout pilot.
He has flown more than 10,000 hours
in service flights.

TRANSOCEAN FLIGHT HINGES ON WEATHER

Departure to Be Timed Be-
tween Arctic Storms.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—While final
plans for the projected transatlantic
flight of naval seaplanes are rapidly
taking form, the officers in charge have
not decided upon even a tentative date
for the start. It was explained offi-
cially to-day at the Navy Department
that the future would be controlled
much by wind storms current at
Newfoundland as by clear weather.

After the machines reach Newfoundland
land from Rockaway Beach they must
have a fine tuning up and then the
start must be made between storms
which sweep down from the Arctic every
three or four days. The beginning of
the flight must be so gauged, it was
explained, that the machines will not
overtake one storm as it slows down
before dissipating at sea and yet will not
be caught in a second squall.

Before "humping off" for the actual
crossing of the ocean the seaplanes will
be called upon to make a longer voy-
age than has yet been negotiated by
naval machines, that from Rockaway
Beach to Newfoundland. At least one
stop will be made on this flight, prob-
ably at Halifax, for fuel.

It may be necessary for one or more
of the machines to descend at other
points, and it is to select possible land-
ing places that the destroyer Barney
was sent on its cruise along the coast
from Maine to Newfoundland. The de-
stroyer is now held at Halifax by ice
floes, but it was said at the department
to-day that she would proceed to New-
foundland when the ice clears.

ARGENTINIAN TO TRY FLIGHT.

Capt. Zuleaga, Who Crossed Andes

In Ballroom, After Ocean Record.

BUENOS AIRES, March 31.—Capt. Zu-
leaga, who crossed the Andes Mount-
ains in a balloon in 1916, has asked the per-
mission of the Argentine War Minister
to attempt a flight across the Atlantic in
an airplane.

The Captain is the Argentine Military

Attache in Paris.

PRESSURE PUT ON FRANCE; WILSON AND LLOYD GEORGE HALT CLAIM TO RHINELAND

Foch to Advance if Foe Rejects Treaty;
Germans Cling to Wilson's 14 Points

LONDON, March 31.—The Evening News says it understands that
reliable information has been received in London that in case the
German delegates refuse to sign the peace treaty Marshal Foch has
authority to order a general advance of the allied armies along the Rhine.

The department of the German Foreign Office having charge of
the peace negotiations has reached a decision as to its attitude toward
the negotiations, a German wireless message says. The department
has decided the German Government should act only in accordance
with President Wilson's fourteen points.

HUNGARY SEEKS TEUTON AS ALLY

Maygar Bolsheviki Send Dele-
gation to Form Alliance
Against Entente.

ARMY NUMBERS 100,000

Is Being Reorganized by Ger-
man Officers Who Served
With Mackensen.

By the Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, March 31.—The Hunga-
rian Government has sent a dele-
gation to Berlin to conclude a treaty of
alliance against the Entente Allies.

German officers formerly belonging
to Field Marshal Mackensen's army
have arrived at Budapest to reorgan-
ize the Hungarian army along Ger-
man lines. The army now numbers
100,000 men.

By the Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, via Vienna, March 30 (de-
layed).—The plunge of Budapest into
anti-capitalism continues, with feverish
efforts to show that the reign of law and
order is unjustified. The city is out-
wardly quiet since the first few days, in
which there was much looting, especially
of jewelry shops. It is reported that 150
persons accused of looting were executed
by the new regime, their communistic
ideas apparently being too violent.

The new freedom exists for those who
are willing to live as the Government
dictates. Two important newspapers,
the *Peoples' Voice* and the *Asiatic*, print
only what the censor permits. Foreign
correspondents may transmit tele-
grams if they write what is desired by
the Government.

Czech troops who have been fighting
the Communists in southern Slovakia
have captured the city of Kaschau, 140
miles northeast of Budapest, and other
points. The German colonists in west-
ern Hungary and Transylvania are hos-
tile to the Communists and are attempt-
ing to establish their independence.

French Troops Do Not Interfere.

The French troops at Szegedin, south-
ern Hungary, and elsewhere, it is said,
are permitting the Communists to estab-
lish themselves in control as they wish
despite the fact that the Communists
are small industrial centers where the Com-
munists held organized parades after the
fashion set in Budapest.

Those entering the country may leave
only by the personal permission of Bela
Kun, the Foreign Minister. The Minis-
ter has acknowledged in an interview
that Hungary's communistic movement
is not a make war at present upon the
Entente, but asserts that Hungary
wishes to live peacefully with all.

"Our only object is to protect the com-
mon people and defend their soil and
the industries, which are the prop-
erty of the people," he said.

Bela Kun makes no secret of the fact
that he has taken the last argu-
ment possible against the Entente, say-
ing:

"While the other countries of the
former empire have been threatening the
Entente with Bolshevism if their wishes
were not consulted, we merely had the
courage to take this final step."

Points to Wilson's 14 Points.

The Hungarians declare that their
action is justified by President Wil-
son's fourteen points and that their
idea of personal national liberty are
embodied in the American declaration
of independence.

Women are joining the Red army.
Bela Kun has installed his offices in
the royal castle. House rents have
been reduced 20 per cent. The homes
of the wealthy are being searched and
paintings and works of art are being
required for the purpose of